# FRANCE.

The Election and the Elected. Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1851. Up to the present moment, the result of the vote is known unofficially in 68 Departments out of the 86. The authentic footing-up will not vary

essentially from this sum total : less than six millions; he now obtains nearly the same number in three-quarters of the Departments, without counting Corsica, Algeria, and the colonies He will have, therefore, a considerably larger votin '51 than in '48. On the other hand, the opposition vote in '48, comprising the auffrages given to Cavaignae, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Raspail, & amounted to nearly three millions. The opposition rote in the ballot just held will hardly reach a milbon. Louis Napoleon has therefore held his own, at the same time taking away a portion of the strength of his adversaries, while they have not only lest by desertion to his party, but by abstention which has been largely practiced-a good million voted against hen three and a half of those who years ago having, on this occasion, voted neither

yes nor nay. In the face of such a result, which, though expected by the majority of persons, is none the less mortifying to those who had supposed that this country could and would emancipate strelf from its yoke of prejudice and ignorance, it is almost useless to atlempt to analyze the affirmative vote. Among the incidents of the election which I have given farther on, you will not fail to notice the part that religion, the church and the priests have played in this affair. In many thousands of villages, the voters were collected together by beat of crum, marched in procession to the church, headed by the Mayor, where they listened to an exhortation upon the importance of the due fulfillment of their electoral duties. A sol-emn mass was then said or sung, when the voters again took up the line of march, and with martial music proceeded to the polls. Here every individnal man, adolescent or outogenarian, "religiously deposited his affirmative bulletin," (style of the Government papers.) At least 3,000,000 year have been thus obtained, by governmental and sacerdotal influence, working upon ignorance which better de serves the name of imbecility or inanity. But not even the Mayors, who, in the view of the French peasants, wield the scepter of kings, and hold their village in the hollow of their hands-not even the priests, who can kindle hell-fire for the righteous, or open the gates of Elysium to the damned, if they like-could have produced such a majority, or light ed up such fanaticism, for anybody but a Napoleon The name is, as has been said thousands of times already, the grand secret, after all. The parsons and prefects do nothing but mould this sentimen into a useful shape. They give it a religious turn, centralize it, walk with it to the polis, make election-day a holiday, usher it in with bells and cannonand by sunset the unanimous vote of the commune is off by post to the shire-town. In the majority of the smaller towns and villages, everybody voted on the first day, and the polls were not open on the second. Such a scene as France has just witnessed has never occurred before since the days of Adam. This country is wedded to its idols; let it alone. It declares its desire to live for the coming ten years under the rule of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. It may be true, and doubtless is, that the majority has been obtained by corruption, improper exercise of religious and political influence, flattering, lying, and menace, but this only makes the matter worse by proving the country to be either profoundly venial, profoundly ignorant, or incredibly easy to be led by the nose . by showing that there is no virtue, ne dignity, no independence, in the mass of the nation. For myself, I had always believed Louis Napoleon would be reclected in 1852, ff the Republic lasted till then, and since the coup d'état, I have never doubted of his acceptation by the people ; but it must strike the great body of Americans as a monstrous thing that a man's popularity can be increased by perjury, massacre, bribing, treason. But so it is the rich have voted for Napoleon through dread of Socialism, the poor through fear of the wrath to come-the one frightened by pillage, the other by purgatory. What a fruitful commentary on the union of Church and State! The State buys the Church by restoring to it the Pantheon, by promising to do something for the better observance of the Sabbath, by reinstating the Pope, and crushing

suring him a triumphant reelection. I collect from the newspapers a series of the most extraordinary instances of unanimity and enthusi-asm on the part of the part of the voters, premising there. In time, they become as idle, as profane, as that there is no guarantee for their being facts, ex-cept that they are very likely to be such. Instances of this sort happened in 1848, and might with equal propriety happen now.

a Republic which threatened to wrest from him the

Temporal Power. The Church reciprocates by ab-

solving the President from the penalty of his broken

oath, by granting him remission of his sins, and as-

In the majority of the communes of Pontoise the In the majority of the communes of Pontoise the sick and the infirm caused themselves to be carried to the place of voting. The result of the ballot was everywhere proclaimed to the cry of "Vive Loan Napoleon!" In the arrondissement of Noyon, 1s communes voted unanimously, and in four communes there was only one dissentient voice in each. In the arrondosement of Meaux seven communes voted unanimously, in that of Claze four. In that of Mettet Mouy, out of 350 voters, there were 333 who voted affirmatively. In the arrondissement of Lafette-sous Jouarne 33 communes voted unanimously for Louis Napoleon. In almost every part of the department of Yonne the peasants voted with enthusiasm. At Ancy-le-France the workagen from the foundries arrived in a body, headed by a drain and carrying a flag, to vote for Louis Napoleon. In the arrondissement of Melun the same results were obtained. In the commune of Combes-havilies, which, out of 179 voters, gave 178 Yeas, an old man upward of 70 years old, and paralytic, was brought on a litter to give his vate for the President of the Republic. munes there was only one dissentient voice in each in the arrondissement of Meaux seven commune

Republic.

At Bohain, (Aisne,) a commune almost exclusively

At Bohain, (Aisne,) a commune almost exclusively At Bohain, (Aisne,) a commune almost exclusively occupied by workmen, see votes out of 880 were affirmative. The oldest man in the commune, who was with the Emperor at Moscow, caused himselved be carried to the place of voting, notwithstanding his great infirmities, in order to deposit his building. Several old men, upward of 80, accompanied him. At Raismes 200 miners came from Vicoigne to vote, marching in procession, with a bust of Napoleon, crowned with laurels, at their head.

The result of the ballot at Betheiuville, drawn up on embossed paper, was carried in triumph to the neighboring town by a company of firemen : a crowd of peasants, frantic with enthusiasm, accompanies them, dancing and singing. An old gentleman, 97 years old, had been carried on a litter to the polls during the day. There was naother old gentleman in the commune, 90 years old, who desired to depost a negative vote, but could not get any one to carry him there. A lady in the commune placed at her door an open cask of wine, which was drank to the bealth of the President. Though the Constitutionnel does not say so, I presume those who voted may were not allowed to have any.

At Beaumont in La Somme, the inhabitants at tended a holy mass, and then formed a procession. First the drummer, then the women and children. then the Mayor with his staff, and the priest with his crucifix, then the statue of the Emperor Napoleon, with a survivor of the Empire on each side. During the march of a similar procession in the Commune of Blangy, a patriotic hymn was composed expressly for this occasion, by a veteran of Napoleon's Grand Army." At Hailles, after the announcement of the unanimous result, the voters went to church and sang a Te Deum. At Longvilliers "a mass to the Holy Ghost was sung in honor of Louis Napoleon."-(Constitutionnel.) At Marceleave, out of 247 votes there were 427 yeas. The Mayor im mediately ordered that this unanimity should be cele brated by appropriate religious services. At Theunes, a subscription was set on foot to buy a bust of Louis Napoleon, the ladies and girls of the village decorated the litter on which it was carried with flowers and other ornaments. And so on, till you blush for

human nature. The Consultative Commission has held one ses sion at the Chamber of Deputies, for the purpose of verifying the returns made by the Prefects of the Departments. So few had been made, however. that the Commission adjourned till to-morro

On the morning after the election, the Constitutiennel was the only paper that contained any edi-

terfal comment upon the result of the vote. It devoted half a column to an analysis of the negative rote. You will be amused at the vigorous logic by which the greater part of those who voted so are

which the grater part of those who voted so are which the grater part of those who voted so are proved to be grarehists and as assins.

"The majority, which has voted ver, is composed of that immense mass of citizens who demand from the Government the protection of relation, family ties, and property, and who have by their vote thanked and property, and who have by their vote thanked Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for having saved these Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for having saved these louis Napoleon Bonaparte for having saved these moral and material interests of France and of civilization, which were threatened with destruction. This majority, it may be said, is France. The minority, which has voted so, is composed of men who placed their party above their country—that is to say, ist, of a small number of Legitimists, who carry their personal fidelity to the cause of hereditary monarchy, so far as to sacrifice to it social safety, and to run a race after the impressible. 2d, of a small number of Orleanists, the majority of whom wish to raise up the monarchy which they consafety, and to run a race after the impossion. 2n. of a small number of Orleanists, the majority of whom wish to raise up the monarchy which they contributed to throw down, and who, having done the country an immense mischief by their faults, do not fear to expose it to a much greater by their repeatance. 3d, of a handful of moderate Republicans of the scille, attached to the Constitution of 1818, which they brought into being, who replied to those millions of Frenchmen who demanded revision in order that the country might not perish. Let France perish rather than the Constitution, and 4th, in a very large proportion of those Socialists, Communists, and Anarchiests who have attempted to bring about by their negative votes that social revolution which they have not been able to effect by force of arms. These four parties, by coalescing in different manners, formed a majority of the Assembly. It is now seen in what a minority they are in the country. Honor to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for having, in order to save us, appealed from factious majorities to the true majority of the nation."

The next day, speaking of the vote as far as known,

"We shall only make one reflection on these firs results, and that is that the vote of the 10th December finds its real commentary and explanation in the vote of this year. It becomes evident that both vote: have been the result of a national movement, of spontaneous impulse of the people, and not the word of the old parties and of their chiefs. The Legit mists and the Orleanists not only did not occase but they ampered the election of Louis Napoleos Bonaraste in 1848, and they boasted of having domestic they have repeated a hundred times since the light of December that the day on which they should

10th of December, that the day on which they should withdraw the hand which had protected the elect, he would again fall into a kind of electoral isolation. We must be permitted to say that the present result shows how much these boastings of the old parties are worth. Legitimists and Orleanists have had no weight in the present instance. The least hostile are worth. Legitimists and Oricaniss have had no weight in the present instance. The least hostile among them have recommended abstention, and the national movement manifested this year has as much grandeur as that which astonished Europe in 1818." We learn from Berne that the French Ambassador

there had notified the Federal Council of the Canton, that if Bale-Campagne executed its menace of expelling French Jews from its territory, the French Government would not tolerate within its borders any Swiss subject, after the 1st of January, 1852. The radical party talks of war and resistance, but Switzerland will of course have to submit to whatever conditions or humiliations France may choose to impose upon her, at the risk of absorption, with the consent of the other powers, or division, with their cooperation. This movement of France beyond her frontiers may lead, by gradations, to continental difficulties, and necessitate another draft of the map

You are aware that the electric telegraphs, having their center in Paris, start from the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior, in the Faubourg St. Germain. Twenty wires, serving both for the Goverament's dispatches and for private correspondence, leave the hotel and go in company as far as the Bridge of Jena, on the Seine here they separate and passing the fortifications, follow the various lines of railroad to their destinations. These wires have of late been found insufficient, and an experimental line, upon a new plan, is now in course of construction, in the northern part of Paris. The wire is of brass and is inclosed in a thin coating of gutta percha. It is then laid under ground in a narrow trench three feet deep. At every two hundred yards, large openings are left, by which the state of the wire may be ascertained and any defect remedied without digging up the whole length of the trench. The Ministry of the Interior is now con nected with the Observatory by a line upon this plan; and should it be successful, the system will

probably be adopted upon larger distances and be-

tween more important points of communication.

You may remember that, some six months ago, wrote to you of Dr. Verou's suggestion that should Louis Napoleon be reelected, one of the first improvements he might propose would be the abolition of the octroi duties, and the removal of the barriers encircling Paris. The principal reasons for this in novation were, that the tax upon provisions falls with unequal weight upon the poorer classes, and that the lower prices of food and lodging without the barriers, make it the resort of all the vagabonds and escaped convicts within 50 miles of Paris. Honest workmen are seduced from their occupations by the cheap wine, the fried potatoes sold for a song, besotted, as good for nothing, as the elder companions in debauch. There can be no doubt that the barriers and the entrance duties on provisons render the Banlieue a nursery of crime and vagabondage, Since the coup d'état it has been positively asserte that the abolition of the barrier system would be one of the first measures taken by the President. We now hear, however, that a plan of a different kind is an contemplation. This is to carry back the barriers to the fortifications, which are in some places a mile, in others more or less further from the center. This would remove the evil to such a dis tance that the danger by example and contact would be materially diminished. In a pecuniary point of view, the city would be a large gainer. The space occupied by the wall might be sold at good prices the materials comprising it would pay for the expense of demolition. The ground situated between the two walls, the buildings already standing upon it, would become doubled in value, and would con sequently pay a large tax into the municipal treas ury. Paris will be enlarged and greatly embellished by such a measure, as there already exists a beauti ful boulevard outside the barrier, and given up to the obscure frequenters of the quarter. This plan has one manifest advantage over that of abolishing the octrois altogether . the revenue, amounting, I think, to forty million francs, annually, would be still realized by the city, at the same time that the abuses resulting would be, if not altogether done away with, at least removed out of sight.

# Napoleonie Items.

Two thousand two hundred persons are immediately to be transported from France to Cayenne; of these 1,700 are said to be liberated convicts who have broken their limits, the remaining 500 are persons of respectability, ex-representatives and others, accused of having belonged to secret societies.

-It is said that a marriage is negotiating between Louis Napoleon and a Princess of Sweden.

-We are told that the new Emperor of all Frenchmen lately expressed himself as follows: "My life may be divided into four epochs. The first was wasted in rash enterprises; the second, in the triumph over anarchy in France, the second, in reconstituting a strong Government, and in the pacification of Europe; the fourth, a coup de pasto-iet."

-Louis Napoleon has made his political testament in case he is killed off. He leaves his office to his cousin Lucian, the youngest son of his uncle Lucian , that is, he calls on the people to confirm his successor as they have confirmed him. Five generals are appointed executors of this singular will, namely: Marshal Vaillant, and Generals St. Arnaud, Magnan, Carrelet and Baraguay D'Hilliers.

-The Leader's correspondent vouches for the truth of the following:

The Siecle (Cavaignan's paper) reappeared a few days since. It was suddenly suspensed again the reason given was, that it abridged and altered the accounts of the Departments given in the Governaccounts of the Departments given in the Govern-ment organs, for I should tell you that all the inde-pendent papers confine themselves to a reproduc-tion of official documents. M. Havin, the chief ed-dier (and ex-Representative and ex-Deputy, a man of the highest respectability) went to M. de Morny to inquire the reason for suspension, and to state that the Siccle had positively not altered the Gov-ernment accounts. ment accounts

anxious to appear when you cannot write in oppo-

stion to us!

M. Havin replied that it was a question of property; that the suspension involved a loss of surscribers, and probable ruin of the paper. We desire to appear even in this mutilated form, "ca attendant des poers meilleurs."

Ah' said M. de Morny, better days indeed!

Pray, what do you mean by better days!

M. Harin.—When the Press may be a little more

M. de Merny-I fear, then, M. Havin, you will have to wait a long time. However, on the whole, you may reappear; but you understand on what terms: instant suspension, and for an indefinite particle, in case of any departure from them.

-Gen. St. Arnaud, the Minister of War. and one of the principal agents in effecting the Usurpation, is a great scamp, as are all the active assistants in the crime. He was first in the Gardes du Corps of Charles X. : he was cashiered for swindling then he became a vender of old furniture ; then a tenth rate actor at one of the theaters on the Boulevards, under a feigned name. After the revolution of '30, he managed to get himself into the army again; and he has since been in Algeria, always bearing the worst reputation. Bonaparte had designed him for the coup d'état, as a man who had no character to lose so he was sent on the recent expedition to Cabylie, for the sake of a little eclat : and as you know, was recalled to France and made Minister of War only a few weeks since. He is a most fit instrument for the work he has to do : but how great the degra lation of the army to submit to such a command. - The official canvass of the votes of

Paris was accompanied by some curious incidents: For instance, there were found in several of the ballot boxes, bullstins a foot and a half long, and with the word "Yes" printed in letters 14 inches long and broad in proportion : in others the word " Yes's was printed in letters of gold on the finest perfumed satin paper. These bulletins du lure bore the name of a printer in the faubourg st. Germain. Many tickets in a certain number of sections bore the word "Yes" in front, and the word "No" on the back. Many, too, had curious and sometimes too emphatic comments and phrases in addition to the affirmative or negative monosyllable, such as—"Oui! Vive l'Emperor!" "Oui! Mille et mile fois, Oui!" "Oui! A bas la République!" "Oui! affirmative or negative monosyllable, such as"Oui! Vive l'Empéreur!" "Oui! Mille e. mille
fois, Oui! "Oui! A bas la Republique!" "Oui!
Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale!"
"Oui! pour que Louis Bonaparte soit Empéreur!"
"Oui! Vive l'Armée" "Oui! Mort à Cavaignac!"
"Non! Mort au Dictateur!" "Non! Vive Henry
V!" "Non! Vive la République!" "Non! A
bas l'Armée!" &c. All these tackets were annulled, and will be appended to the processories.
The same was done with the tickets that contained
neither "Yes" nor "No," but marely expressions
denoting attachment or insult to the person of the
President of the Republic.

—It is the gross faults and follies of the

-It is the gross faults and folhes of the —It is the gross father and fortes of the cold Republicans that have ruined the Republic for a time, more than reactionary plots. The Provisional Government did nothing but unsettle and disorguize, and rouse hopes and passions without gratifying them. Cavnignae set the example of bloodsned, dictatorship, state of siege, compression; and let slip the occasion of freeing Italy; nay, he first gave the idea of sending troops to Rome.

-The imprisoned representatives at St. Pelagie have been divided into three categories. I. Such as were taken at the barricades. 2. Such as can be proved by conclusive evidence to have instgated the insurrection. 3. Such as are suspected, and may possibly be convicted by circumstantial evidence, of being implicated in the outbreak. All three categories are to be tried by court-marital, the two first, upon conviction, will receive sentence of transportation to Cayenne and perhaps the latter also

-MM. Gent. Longomayino, and Odde, sentenced to transportation by court-martial at Lyons, sailed for Noukahiva on the 20th inst.

- A Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung states that it is well understood in the best informed circles of that city that although the Czar perfectly approves the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, he will oppose his assuming the imperial crown of his uncle. This opposition is based on that article of the treaty of Paris, which forbids any Bonaparte from ascending the throne of France. After approving the breach of oaths and the abrogation of all laws by this usurper, this scrupulous delicacy of Nicholas is truly edifying.

- The plan of Napoleon in respect to public bath and wash-houses is that the Government in conjunction with the City of Paris, shall erect four vast bathing and washing establishments in different uarters of Paris, where the working classes will not only be able to wash their clothes, but will find cold and hot water baths, as well as steam and vapor baths for the sick.

- One of the best protests against the usurpation is that of M. Alexander Thomas, one of the editors of the Journal des Debats and of the Rerne des Deux Mondes. He was also Lecturer on History at the Lycenmor High School of Versailles. and sent the following letter to the Rector of that institution :

institution:

Monsteur Le Recreur: The events of which we have just been witnesses must disturb the honest minds even of those who occupy a very humble position in society. It is impossible for me longer to retain the chair I occupy as the Lyceum of Versaules. The teaching of history has no value when the professor does not employ it to arouse the minds of the youth and to nourish their sense of right and justice. A professor of the State, in a time when the State grosses only on usurosition, falseshood and you State reposes only on usurpation, falsehood and vio lence, I am not well situated to speak in my instru-State reposes only on insurpation, tassenous and violence, I am not well situated to speak in my instructions of right and justice. I beg you therefore, M.
le Recteur, to consider this letter as the official
communication of my withdrawal, and as such to
hand it over to the actual Minister, who has charge
of Public Instruction. As I recognize in that person
neither legality of public, nor honor of private character, I desire not to come into immediate conacter, I desire not to come into immediate conacter, I desire not to come into immediate conacter, I desire not to come into immediate conscript Philosophy. Professor of History, Teacher,
since 1841.

\*\*Versatiles, Dec. 12.\*\*
\*\*Atter-various the above Mr. Thowas, found it over-

After sending the above, Mr. Thomas found it prodent to leave France. - General Evpard, military commander

of the Allier, is signalizing himself by a series of in-human decrees which surpass, if possible, in wicked-ners, the decrees of Haynau. He has published, at the foot of a long list of persons whom he accuses of having joined the insurrection, the following barba-

edict:

1 All the delinquents above designated shall be ded after with care, arrested, and conducted to Mou-

Att. 2. Every person who shall afford an arylum to them, or lend them succore, shall be arrested and prosecuted as accomplices of the insurrection.

Att. 3. The officers of judicial police and their auxiliations, and the agents of the public force of the department of the Alies; are held responsible for the execution of the present decree.

Manion Dr., 10, 1831.

Moulous Der. 16, 1831.
Another edict closes the shops of three chemists of spothecaries, and deprives their families of the nean's of subsistence, because the said chemists are lenounced as insurgents. The object of this decree is to punish the families of the insurgents, but the plea assigned is care for the public health, which requires that chemists should attend to their own shops, as if the assistants of such more were not as capable of selling drugs as their chiefs.

—The Paris correspondent of The Daily

News says of the above. This infamous proclama-tion, which threatens to try people by court-martial as rebels for following the commonest dictates of hu-manity, has been never surpassed in hemous crueity and ceatempt of all laws, human and divine, by the worst decrees of the Comite du Salut Public and the French general who has the impious audicity to but his name at the foot of such a fiendish threat, describes to be stigmatized by all Cornstian lines as an exectable monster and vile tool of tyranny. Such are the feats of the minitary Government, which the Bunappol Amiens and his clergy salure as a special intervention of Providence: to threaten to shoot mentor giving a glass of water or a night's shelter to some fellow-citizen suits of no crime but shelter to some fellow-citizen guilty of no cri obeying the dictates of the Constitution, which obeying the dictates of the Constitution, which com-manded him to fight in its defense, and to refuse all allegiance to its violator. Thus a conscientious cit-tion is hunted down like a wild beast in the center of this civilized land, and all who do not thrust him from their deer. from their doors, and refuse him the means of sub-sistence, are threatened to be treated in the same

LAUNCH OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARADIA—On Wednesday last one of the new
and splendid steamships belonging to the British and
North American Company's line, which have been
in course of building at Greeneck for some months
past, was launched in the presence of a vast concourse of speciators. She is called the Arabia, and
will be commanded by Capt. Judkins, now of the
Asia, the veteran Commodore of the British and
North American fleet of steamships. Her length is
310 feet, burden upward of 2 400 units; and she will
be fitted up with engines of 1,000 horse power. The
regularity and precision which have so long characterized the Asia, the Europa and the other steamships belonging to the British and North American
line, reflect the highest credit on their commanders,
agents, and all parties concerned. The punctual
launch of the Arabia before the close of the present
year, as promised, is hailed by the shipping interest
to this side as earther. Fereign Items. strainent accounts.

M. de Morrus—Do you suppose, then, M. Havin, that I suspended you for any reason of that kind!

That was the estensiole reason, the real one is simply that I have the power to do so, and I choose to exert that power. Besides, why are you so

agents, Messrs. M'Iver & Co., so distinguished a

STRAM TO AMERICA .- The report of the STEAM TO AMERICA.—The report of the committee appointed at a meeting held at the idension-house on the list of August last, to consider the question of promoting direct sceam communication between America and an irish port, has at length published its report in the shape of a pamphlet of a hundred pages. They suggest that a company should be atonce formed for this purpose, with a capital of £150.160. Nothing has been heard intely of the probability of Mr. Massani carrying out his project or otherwise, but it is not thought very likely that his skip, when was to have sailed from New-York on the 15th instant, has yet commenced her royage.

Australian Gold .- Capt. Erskine, R. N. Australian Gold. — Capt. Erskine, R. N., has published an account of the discoveries of gold in Australia, from which it appears that the largest piece of gold in the world, weighing los pounds, was obtained at a spot about 33 miles from Bathurst, and the effect was such as to silence all the attempts which had still need kept up to opious the more ment. The introduction of improved machines and processes for amalgamation also tended greatly to increase the returns.

The Lamerick Reporter notices an extraordinary feature in the history of emigration. It appears that while thousands are leaving their native shore for the land of the west, there are vast non-hers returning to Ireland; and it is added that scarcely a ship leaves New York that does not bring 80 or 100 passengers home ward.

An old so'dier of the Imperial Guard, named Cantillon of whom the Emperor Napoleon made mention in his will has just died at Rancey. He was accused in 1815 of having fired a pistol shot at the Duke of Wellington. The Emperor bequeathed him 10,0007.

The marriage of General Cavaignae with Modile. Odder, which has already taken place as a civil contract, will receive the blessing of the Church Dec. 24. It is understood that the General intence to remain about ten days in Paris, and then to join the family of his bride's mother in Helland.

The High Court of Judiciary, Edinburgh. has affirmed a conviction of a husband charged with stealing £250 from his wife, the money being her special property, and secured to her by express con-The directors of the Midland Great Wes-

tern Railway have concluded a contract with a Lan-don company for be immediate laying down of the electric telegraph wires along thair line from Dublin to Galway. Father Gavazzi has announced his inten-

tion to some friends in Dublin to visit the Irish me-tropolis in the month of April next for the purpose of delivering a series of orations. The Pope has addressed a letter to M.

de Montalembert te congratulate him upon his let-ter of adhesion to the act of December 2, and upon his enrollment in the Consultative Commission. MM. Duvergier de Hauranne and Bixio and General Laydet, lately confined at St. Polagie, are announced to have been set at liberty on

Monday. Application has been made to her Majesty for a charter of incorporation to a company for the purpose of establishing steam communication between Galway and New York.

Among the cargo taken out by the Ripon which left Southampton on Saturday with the India overland mail, was specie to the value of above a parter of a million sterling.

A manuscript Irish canon, 1,200 years old, has been discovered in the library of Cambray. The Rev. Mr. Graves bas given notice of it at the Royal Irish Academy. A society has just been formed in Dublin

for the preservation and publication of the ancient melodies of Ireland. Dr. Petrie, the eminent artist and antiquary, has been nominated president. The report is revived that her Majesty

will visit Ireland next summer, and that Bristo be honored as the port of embarkation. Fifteen generals of brigades, 20 colonels.

and various heutenant colonels are promoted to the next superior rank.

Decrees are published modifying the or-ganization of the gendarmeric throughout France.

### CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET TO KOSSUTH Mr. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

# COMPLETE.

From the National Intellurencer Mr. Gwin rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT | Some Gentleman remarked a few noments ago, in parenthesis, "Sink or swim, live or Such being my notion, I give you as a toast -The Secretary of State—His sympathies are as broad as intellect is profound.

Mr. Weester rose and responded as follows -I have great pleasure in participating in this lows —I have great pleasure in participating in this your honored guest to-night has led thus far a life of events that are viewed as highly important here, and still more important to his own country. Educated, spirited, full of a feeling of liberty and independence, he entered carly into the public councils of his nature country, and he is here to day, fresh from acting his part in the great struggle of Hungarian national independence. That is not all his distinction. He was brought to these shores by the authority of Congress. He has been welcomed to the capital of the Fared States he has year of the two longers.

the three States by the votes of the two Houses of Corgress.

Mr. Saward, (interrupting.) "He is welcome." and there were loud cries of "Welcome, welcome." from various parts of the house.

Mr. Wenetth, (resuming.) I agree, as I am not connected with either branch of the Legislature, in connected with either branch of the Legislature, in joining, and I do in my loudest tone, in that well-come pronounced by them to him. (Great applause.) The House of Representatives—the immediate Representatives of the People—full themselves of an ardent love of liberty, have joined in that welcome the wisdom and sobriety of the Senaie have joined in it and the head of the Republic, with the utmost cordishty, has approved of whatsoever official act was necessary to bid him welcome to these shores. And he stands here to-night, in the midst of an assembly of both Houses of Congress, and others of us met here in our individual capacity, to join the general applaim. Houses of Congress, and others of us met here in our individual capacity, to join the general acciaim, and to signify to him with what pleasure we receive him to the shores of this free land—this asylum of oppressed humanity. (Applause) Gentlemen, the effect of the reception thus given him cannot but be felt. It cannot but have its influence beyond the occan, and among countries where our principles and our sentiments are either generally unknown or generally disliked. Let them go forth, let it be borne on all the winds of heaven, that the sympathies of the Government of the United States and all the people of the United States, have been attracted toward a nation struggling for national independence, and toward those of her sons who have most distinguished themselves in that struggle—(Great applause.)

I have said that this cannot be without its effect. We are too much inclined to underrate the power forces of the contribution of t

We are too much inclined to underrate the power of moral influence, and the influence of public opinof moral influence, and the influence of public opinion, and the influence of principles, to which great men, the lights of the world and of the age, have given their sanction. Who doubts that, in our own struggle for liberty and independence, the muestic elequence of Chatham, the profound reasoning of Burke, the themeng sature and irony of Col. Barre, had influences upon our fortunes here in America in They had influences both ways. They tended, in the first place, somewhat to diminish the confidence of the British Minisary in their hopes of success in attempting to subjugate an injured people. They had influence another way, because all along the coasts of the country—and all our people in that day lived upon the coast—there was not a reading man had influence another way, because all along the coasts of the country—and all our people in that day lived upon the coast—there was not a reading man who did not feel stronger, boider, and more determined in the assertion of his rights, than when these exhitarating accounts from the two Houses of Parliament reached him from beyond the seas. He felt that those who held and controlled public opinion elsewhere were with us, that their words of eloquence might produce an effect in the region where they were uttered; and, above all, they assured them that, in the judgment of the just, and the wise, and the impartial, their cause was just, and they were right and therefore they said. We will fight it out to the last. [Applause.]

the impartial, their cause was just, and they were right, and therefore they said. We will fight it out to the last. (Applause! Now, gentlemen, another great mistake is sometimes made. We think that nothing is powerful enough to stand before autocratic, monarchal, or despotic power. There is something strong enough, quite strong enough, and if properly exerted will prove itself so, and that is the power of intelligent public opinion in all the nations of the earth. There is not a monarch on earth whose throne is not liable to be shaken by the progress of opinion, and the sentiment of the just and intelligent part of the people. It becomes us in the station which we hold to let that public opinion, so far as we form it, have a free course. (Bravo, bravo.) Let it go out let it be pronounced in thunder tones let it open the ears of the deaf, let it open the eves of the blind, and let it everywhere he proclaimed what we of this great Republic think of the general principle of human liberty and that of oppression which all abhor. (Applause ) Depend upon it, gentlemen, that between these two rival powers, the autocraite power, maintained by opinion, the former it constantly decreasing, and, thank God the latter is constantly increasing. (Applause) Real human liberty and human rights are gaining the ascendant and the part which we have to act in all this great drama it to show ourselves in favor of those rights, to uphold our ascendency, and to carry it on until we shall see it culminate in the highest heaven over our heads. (Applause)

On the topics, gentlemen, which this cocasion

over our heads. [Applause ]
On the topics, gentlemen, which this cocasion seems to invite, I have nothing to say, because in the

course of my political life-not now a short one-I have said all that I wish to say, and all that I wish to transmit to posterity connected with my own name and history. What I said of Greece twenty-five rears and, when our friend was too young to be in political life. I repeat to night, explain past explain, exactly what I raid then [Great appiause] What I said of Spainat a later period, when the power of the restered Boubous was excited to impose upon Spain a dynasty not wished by the people of Spain. the restered Boudons was electronic to Spain. Spain a dynasty not wished by the people of Spain, Ital I repeat in Earlish, and Spanish, and French and in every other language, if they choose to translate it. [Applause.]

May I be so egotistical as to say that I have nother than the support of Humany.

May i be so egotistical as to say that I have nothing new to say upon the subject of Hungary Gentiemen, in the autumn of the year before last, out of health and retired to my paternal home among the mountains of New Humpshire, I was, by reason of my paysical condition, confined to my house; but I was smong the mountains whose native air I was born to maptre. Nothing saluted my senses, nothing saluted my mind or my sensiments, but freedom full and entire, (applause.) and there, gentlemen, near the grave of my an octors, I wrote a letter, which most of you have seen, addressed to the Austran Charge of Affaires. (Great applease, which was continued for some time.) I can say nothing of the ability displayed in that letter, but, as tells principles, while the sun and moon endure. nothing of the ability displayed in that letter, but, as to its principles, while the sun and moon endura, and while I can see the light of the san and the meen, I stand by them. Great applause: In a letter dated February last, moved by these considerations, which have influenced all the Christian world, naking no particular meet of it. I addressed a letter to the American Minister at Constantinople, at the Court of the Sublime Porte, for the relief of M. Louis Kossuth and his companions in exile; and I happen to know that that letter was not without some effect. At any rate, it is proper for me here to say, that this letter, and that one to which I have before alluded, were dispatched with the cordial approbation of the President of the United States. It was, therefore, so far the act of the Government of the United States in deat of the United States. It was, therefore, so at the act of the Government of the United States in its Executive capacity. Now, I shall not further advert to these topics to night, nor shall I go back to ancient times and discurs the provisions of the Holy Alliance, but I say that in the sentiments around me, I think in the years 1823 and 1824, in the cause by the, I finds in the years is all asks, in the color of Greece, and in the more subsequent declarations of opinion, there is that which I can never depart from without departing from myself. I should cease to be what I am, if I were to retract a single scalinger which has been expressed on these several oc-

easions

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose, at this hour of
the night, to entertain you, or to attempt to entertain you, by any general disquisition upon the value
of human freedom, upon the mahemable rights of
man, or upon any general topics of that kind; but I
wish to say a few words upon the precise question,
as I understand it, that exists before the civilized
world, between Hungary and the Austrian Government. I wish to arrange the thoughts to which I
desire to give utterance under two or three general desire to give utterance under two or three genera

heads.

And in the first place I say, that wherever there is in the Christian and civilized world a nationality of character—wherever there exists a nation of sufficient knowledge and wealth and population to constitute a Government, then a National Government of the constitute of is a necessary and proper result of nationality character. We may tak of it as we peake, our there is nothing that satisfies the human used to an enlightened age unless he is governed by his own country and the institutions of his own govern-ment. No matter how easy be the voke of a foreign Power, no matter how lightly it sits upon the shoul-ders, if it is not imposed by the voice of his own nation and of his own country, he will not, he can assess that he can to to be heavy under its burden. not and he means not to be happy under its burden

dause.] here is, gentlemen, one great element of human g. there is, gentlemen, one great remain a mana-harphress mixed up with others. We have our so tal-affections—our family affections, but then we have this sentiment of country which imbues all our hearts, and enters into all our other feelings, and hearts, and enters into all our other feelings, and
that sentiment of country is an affection not only for
the soil on which we are born, it not only appertains
to our parents and sisters, and brothers and friends,
but to our habits and institutions, and to the government of that country in all respects. There is not a
civilized and intelligent man on earth that enjoys
entire satisfaction in his condition, if he does not
live under the Government of his own nation—his own country, whose volitions and sentiments and sympathies are like his own. Hence he must say, body else." Therefore, I say that where there is nation of sufficient intelligence and numbers an wealth to maintain a government, dethinguished it its character and its history and its institutions, tha

wealth to maintain a government, distinguished in its character and its bistory and its institutions, that nation cannot be happy but under a government of its own choice. [Applause.]

Then, Sir, the next question is whether Hungary, as she exists in our ideas, as we see her, and as we know her is distinct in her nationality, is competent in her population, is also competent in her knowledge and devotion to correct sentiment, is competent in her national capacity for liberty and independence to maintain a Government that shall be Hungarian out and out! Upon that subject, gentlemen, I have no manner of doubt. Let us look a little at the positions in which this matter stands. What is Hungary! I am not, gentlemen, about to fatigue you with a long statistical statement, but I wish to say that, as I understand the matter, and I have taken some pains to look at it, Hungary contains afsufficient population to constitute a nation.

The following enumeration of the races that constitute the population of Hungary is taken from one of the latest and most authoritative publications of Austrian statistics, that of Haeuder:

Hungary, including Croatia and Slavonia.

HUNGARY, including Creatia and Slave	onice.
Magyars	4,281,500
Slowacks	
Russniaks	
Servians	
Croatians	
Slavonians, (Styrians) 50 000	
Bulgarians and others 12,800	
Slavonians, total	4,102,800
Germans	986,000
Waliachians	930,000
Jews	250,000
Greeks and others	62,540
Total	0,522,800
TRANSVLVANIA.	### ***
Magyars	260,170
Szeklers	250,000
Germans	
Wailachians	
Others	
Total	2.117,910
MILITARY PRODTIES.	
Magyars.	54,000
Creatians	
Servians	
Slavoniars, total.	895,960
Germans	185,500
Wallachtans	
Total	
TOTALS FOR ALL RUNGARY.	
Magyars	1,605,670
Slavonians	

 
 Germans
 1,421,500

 Wallachtans
 2,317,346

 Szeklers
 250,668

 Jews and others
 372,900
 Grand total. 13.876,170
Ey a still more recent account, taken from the of ficial statistics of Austria, it appears that Hungary, including Transylvania and Military Frontiers, has 112,000 square miles, with 14,500,000 inhabitants, and

 contaits
 75 Greeks
 4,600,600

 Cities
 75 Greeks
 3,250,600

 Towns
 888 Protestents
 3,250,600

 Vidages
 16,000 Jews
 250,000

 Roman Cathories 9,000,000
 200,000
 200,000

Roman Catholics 9.00,000

Hongary is about the size of Great Britain, and comparehends nearly half of the territory of Austria. It is stated by another authority that the population of Hongary is nearly 14,000,000, that of England in 1811) nearly 13,000,000, that of Prussia about 10,000,000.

Thus it is evident that, in point of power, so far as power depends upon population, Hungary possesses as much power as England proper, or even as the Kingdom of Prussia. Well, then, there is population enough there are people enough. Who, then, are they? They are distinct from the nations that surround them. They are distinct from the Austrians on the West, and the Turks on the East and I will say in the next place that they are an enlight. titutions-institutions which have existed for more han a thousand years.

stitutions—institutions which have existed for more than a thousand years.

Gentlemen, it is remarkable that, on the western coarts of Europe, political light exists. There is a sun in the political firmament, and that sun sheds his light on those who are able to enjoy it. But in Eastern Europe, generally speaking, and on the confines between Eastern Europe and Asia, there is no political sun in the heavens. It is all an arctic zone of political life. (Applause, The luminary that enlightens the world in general seldom rises there above the horizon. The light which they possess is at hest crepuscular, a kind of i whight, and they are under the necessity of groping about to catch, as they may, any stray gleams of the light of day. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the country of which your guest to night is a native is a remarkable exception. She has shown through her whole history, for many hundreds of years, as attachment bie exception. She has shown through her whole history, for many hundreds of years, as attachment to the principles of civil interty, and of law and of order, and obedience to the constitution which the will of the great majority have established. That is the fact, and it ought to be known wherever the question of the practicability of Hungarian liberty and independence are discussed. It ought to be known that Hungary stands out from it above her neighbors in all that respects free institutions, constitutional government, and a hereditary love of liberty. (Applause)

shuttonar government, and a detection of the liberty. (Applause ) Gentlemen, I have taken the pains to prepare some facts from an intelligent writer, and that writer is a lady. She must of course be great authority. She save:
The Hungarian nation has been distinguished from

"The Hungarian nation has been distinguished from its first appearance in history for uniting to a passions show of liberty a scrupulous reverance for law. The Magvars distinct enter tge plains of Daria, an undisciplined rabble. From the first, they possessed a sixed form of Government, and were distinguished for their subordination to their leaders and their laws. To these habits of discipline, is which the Magyars were trained—to their love of order and regard for law, it is to be ascribed that they did not

part away, the the common herder of barbarian advestorers, but established a permanent kingdom in the country they invaded. To these quistless not less than to their country, as to be assembled their successful maintenance of their constitutional rights against all the attacks of a power before which the libertus of so many other actions.

It is in the following terms that he presentes the duty of a King toward als solveds:

"Let them be to thee, my son as brainers and father reduce name of them to servicine, mentioned and fether the remain of them to serve the terms the most brainers and them to the property, he may be not serve the terms to the property, he may be not be not been designed and them to the property, he had been been been to the most of the beautiful to the first of the property of the most of the

unworthy prince.
"It then are read and just, then shall then be called King, and the sen of a King, but if them are provided, they will delive the kingdom to another.

The princes of this dynasis, the house of Arpadi with few exceptions were just and particule King, who understood the origin and true objects of governments, and hold their power for the benefit of the complete of our true of for they own sellish agrandiance at

tain the laws." In this Andrew it, is need the selebrated code of starters known by the name of the
"Golden Bull." by which the decrees of st. Stophen
were confirmed and some new laws added to them,
designed to secure yet buther the invertice of the
propic. The Golden Bull has been termed a charter of aristocratic privileges. It was so in the same
sense that the great charser of English liberties may
be called so. The Golden Bull corresponds very
closely to the Magna Charta of King John, both in
its provisions and as regards the class of persons
whose liberties it was designed to protect.

As to St. Stephen. I will not say how he ought to
stand as a Christian, but will say that on the political, and especially on the Royal Calendar, he ought
to be regarded as a sand, and to have a day strongly
marked in red letters.

Mr. Seward, (interposing). "Three cheers for
St. Stephen." The cheers were accordingly given.

Mr. Wesster, (continuing.) Gentlemen, my sentiments in regard to this cifort made by Hungary are
here sufficiently well expressed. In a meaning
addressed to Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, said to have been written by Lerd Pitzwilliam,
and signed by him and several other Peers and
members of Parlhament, the following fanguage is
used, the object of the memorial being to ask the
mediation of England in favor of Hungary:

"While so many of the astings of Europe have sugged
in recontinousy newments, such have embarked in
schemes of doubting poles and shift own doubles but the
recognition of ancient constitution. To your Lordships it
cannot be unknown that that constitution bears a stringtumity resemblaces to that of our own country."

Gentlemen, I have one other reference to make,
and then I shall take leave of you.

You know, gentlemen, that in "Measure for
Measure," Shakspere, steaking of the Duke of
Vienna, eays. "If the Duke, with other Dukes,
come not to composition with the King of flungary,
"Heaven grant us peace," says another character;
thou concluded, says the first speaker, "his

could not reish the peation for peace, as a second founded on the utter extermination of the nationality of Hungary.

Gentlemen, I have said that a National Government, where there is a distinct nationality, is essential to human happiness. I have said that, in my opinion, Hungary is thus capable of human happiness. I have said that she possesses that distinct nationality, that power of population, and this wealth, which entitles her to have a Government of her own and I have now to add what I an sure will not sound well upon the Upper Danube; and that is, that, in my humble judgment, the imposition of a foreign yoke upon a people capable of self-government, while it oppresses and depresses that people, adds nothing to the strength of those who impose that yoke. [Great applause I is my option, Austria would be a better and a stronger Government to-morrow if she confined the limits of her power to ber hereofiting and German dominions.

Mr. Sewann—True: true.

Mr. SEWARD-True: true. Mr. WEBSTER, (continuing) - Especially if she saw in Hungary a strong, sensible, independent neigh-boring nation because I think that the cost of keeping Hungary quiet is not repaid by any benefit derived from Hungarian levies or kributes. And

boring nation because I think that the cost of keeping Hungary quiet is not repaid by any benefit derived from Hungarian levies or tributes. And then, again, good relighborhood, and the good will and generous sympathies of mankind, and the generous ympathies of mankind, and the generous ympathies of mankind, and the generously of character that eight to pervade the minds of Governments as well as those of individuals, is vastly more promoted by tiving in a state of riendship and amity with those who differ from us in mades of government, than by any attempt to consolidate power in the hands of one over all the rest. Gentiemen, the progress of things is unquestionably onward. It is onward with respect to Hungary, it is onward everywhere. Pupils opinion, in myestimation at least, is making great progress. It will penetrate all resources, it will come more or less to animate all minds, and, in respect to that country, for which our sympathies to night have been so strongly invoked, I cannot but say that I think the people of Hungary are calightened, industrious, soer, well inclined community, and I wish only to add, that I do not now enter into any discussion of the form of government which may be proper for Hungary. Of course, all of you, like myself, would be glad to see her, when say becomes independent, embrace that system of government which is most acceptable to ourselves. We shall reporte to see our American model upon the Lower Danube, and on the myent and the first prayer shall be that Hungary may become independent of all foreign power, (great applause). I do not profess to understand the social relations and connections of fraces, and of twenty other things that may affect the public institutions of Hungary. All I say is, that Hungary can regalate these matters for her self infinitely better than they can be regulated for her by Austria (applause) and therefore I limit my appraisions for Hungarian independence.

Mr. Sewarn—Hungarian independence: [Ap-

plante.)
Mr. WEBSTER—[Jungarian self-government—Bas-garian control of Blungarian destines. (Rescool applante.) These are the aspirations which I sales tain, and I give them to you, gentlemen, there are,

as a toast Hasparion Independence—Hungarian control of become destinies and Hungary as a distinct nationality such the nations of Europe.

[The toast was received with enthusiastics

Bank of England. 

 
 Other Securities.
 2,054,960

 Gold Coin and Bullion.
 16,784,875

 Silver Bullion.
 63,357
 £30,51

Rest. 3,124,978
Public Deposits, (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Acc'ts,)
9,302,522

9,360,449 1,098,788 

Government Securities, (in-cluding Dead Weight Ancluding Dead Weight An-nuity.) C13,244,220 Other Securities 11,366,148 Notes 12,142,055 Gold and Silver Coin 596,314 M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

December 26, 1851. FROM GUATEMALA .- The Mexican

FROM GUATEMALA.—The Mexican pers contain some later news from Guatemala. Assembly has passed an act changing the mans electing the President. Hereafter he is to be chant by popular vote, but by an Assembly, composed the Chamber of Representatives, the Metro tan Archibishop, the Judges of the Courts, and members of the Council of State. He will be defor four years, perpetually eligible for reclection is supposed that General Garriera will be the The ancient regulations in relation to the treatment of the Indians have been restored. [N. O. Pic., 18] SUICIDE.—A. Maine, of Rockville, R. Leommitted suicide by burning himself to death

committed suicide by burning himself to death